Prepared by Mohammad Umer Python Tutorial

4.1 - More Decision Making Statements

Logical Operators: Logical operators are used to combine or modify conditions in decision-making statements:

- and : Returns True if both conditions are True.
- or : Returns True if at least one condition is True.
- not : Reverses the truth value of a condition.

Q15. Write a Python program to check if a person is eligible based on their age. Follow these steps:

- Take the age as input from the user.
- If the age is not greater than 18, print "Eligible".
- Otherwise, print "Not".

Eligible

```
In [1]: age = int(input("Enter age: "))

if not (age > 18):
    print("Eligible")

else:
    print("Not")
```

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Q16. Write a Python program to find the biggest of three numbers.

```
In [2]: A = int(input("Enter value of A"))
B = int(input("Enter value of B"))
C = int(input("Enter value of C"))

if (A>B and A>C):
    print("A is biggest")

elif (B>A and B>C):
    print("B is biggest")

else:
    print("C is biggest")

C is biggest
```

Q17. Write a Python program to check if the alphabet is a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) using the or operator.

```
In [1]: alphabet = input("Enter an alphabet: ")

if alphabet == 'a' or alphabet == 'e' or alphabet == 'i' or alphabet == 'o' or alphabet ==
    print("Vowel")

else:
    print("Not Vowel")
Vowel
```

Or simple we can use

in operator: The in operator in Python is used to check if a specific element exists in a collection such as a list, tuple, string, or set and returns True or False.

Code	Result
print(3 in [1, 2, 3, 4])	True (3 is in the list)
<pre>print('a' in 'apple')</pre>	True ('a' is in the string 'apple')
print(5 in {1, 2, 3})	False (5 is not in the set)

Day4 - Python for Data Science

```
In [2]: alphabet = input("Enter alphabet")

# if alphabet in ('a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u'):  # Tuple
# if alphabet in ['a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u']:  # List
# if alphabet in {'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u'}:  # Set
if alphabet in "aeiouAEIOU":  # String
    print("Vowel")
else:
    print("Not Vowel")
```

Vowel